

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1808.

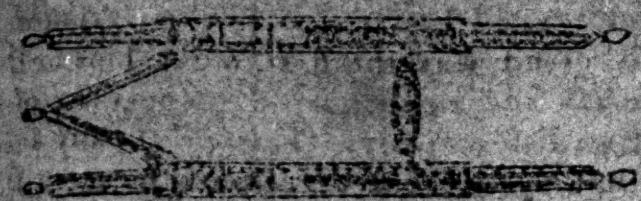
[No. 2187.]

**Sales at Vendue.**  
On every Tuesday and Friday,  
**WILL BE SOLD**

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.



**HORWELL'S**

**Celebrated Patent Suspenders,**

For ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria. Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 23

**For BOSTON or SALEM.**



The Strong New Schooner

**NEPTUNE;**

126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage

Apply to

Lewis Deblois.

May 6.

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,  
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

**CHS. I. CATLETT**

April 1.

**JAMES SANDERSON,**

Offers, for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,  
70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum  
pipes Cogniac Brandy  
13 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
13 bales Tennessee Cotton  
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late JAMES JONES, are requested to make them known to me, that they may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their discharge. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the sums which they owe.

The Household Furniture and Books of the deceased, will be sold, at his late residence in this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June next. Eight months credit will be allowed to the purchasers for all sums exceeding five dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; and any just claim will be received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject, will be addressed to Richmond; or to ISRAEL LACY, Esquire, of this county

James Monroe,

Executor of Joseph Jones, sen. deceased.  
Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJo

**A Brick House for Sale.**

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Mcholls, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

**Salt and Barrels.**

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT, a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26.

**GREEN COFFEE.**  
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE  
FOR SALE BY

James Sanderfon.

Feb. 13

**Public Sale.**

On THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock will be sold, on Irvin's wharf, on a credit,  
30 barrels of Sugar.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 30.

**Public Sale.**

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the 8th day of next month, a HOUSE and LOT on Union-street, adjoining the property of Mrs. Myers. The Lot 16 feet 9 and quarter inches front, by 70 feet deep to an alley; subject to a ground rent of 16l 15s 5d. The House is one and a half stories high, with two rooms on each floor and in good repair.

Jacob L. ap.

May 30.

**TEN DOLLARS Reward.**

**MISSING,**

(Supposed to be Stolen)

5 Ladies Straw Bonnets.

ANY person who will give information where they may be found, shall be entitled to the above reward—or half the sum will be paid to any person who will inform at this office by whom they were taken.

Should they be offered for sale, it is requested they may be detained.

May 27.

edlw

**Fort Warburton Packet.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon. The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers, and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,  
1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese  
200 bush. of seed potatoes.  
Lemons in boxes.

Excellent Herrings in barrels.

Groceries as usual.

May 18.

d3t\* etf.

**JUST RECEIVED**

FOR SALE BY

**R. GRAY,**

Espareilles' Letters from England

Little's and Moore's Poems

Lady's Cabinet

Salmagundi, 2 vols bound

Military and Political Hints

And the following New Plays;

Adrian and Orilla

Town and Country

The Trust

He Would if He Cou'd

Time's a Telltale.

**CLOVER HAY—For Sale.**

A FEW loads of excellent CLOVER HAY, may be had at Cameron—if sent for and taken from the field.

May 26.

12t

The American Artillerist's Companion,

OR

**ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,**

by LOUIS DE TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg.

and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

**R. GRAY.**

**I HAVE ON HAND,**

Some double distilled genuine Rye Whiskey, fourth proof; Havana Segars, of the very best quality; a parcel of well cured Fish in barrels; together with LIQUORS and GROCERIES as usual—which will be sold for cash, or exchanged for Corn or Rye.

James Douglass.

May 27.

co3t

**ALMANACS for 1808,**

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

**FOR SALE,**

22 puncheons of Rum

20 hds excellent molasses

000 bushels coarse salt, just received per big Mercury from Barbadoes,

AND FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son,

and Culbert Powell.

May 20

dlwco3w.

**Lemons by the box,**

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,

And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,

Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30

coif

**JOHN G. LADD,**

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osaburgis, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spicaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7.

d

**The Subscriber**

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has opened Shop in his line as a

**Barber and Hair-Dresser,**

In King-street, opposite the Indian Queen tavern; and will be thankful for that portion of public patronage which his exertions may deserve.

Benjamin Bowie.

May 20.

co3t.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscribers, under the Act entitled "An Act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company, in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia," are hereby notified to attend personally or by proxy, at Cadby's hotel, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of June next, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of electing five DIRECTORS, a CLERK, and a TREASURER, and such other Officers, Agents and Servants, as the Company may think fit to appoint, and for transacting any other business in pursuance of said Act and appertaining to the nature and objects of the constitution of the said Company.

May 31.

3aw

**FORM OF A PROXY.**

I do hereby constitute and appoint to act and vote for me and in my name, at the meeting of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, on Friday, the 10th day of June next.—Given under my hand this day of 1808.

(Signed)

A. B.

**Third Dividend.**

In the case of JAMES SMITH, late a BANKRUPT.

THE commissioners, acting under a commission of bankruptcy, formerly awarded and issued forth against James Smith, late of Dumfries, in the county of Prince-William and state of Virginia, merchant; intend to meet at the commissioners office, (the House of Benjamin Parke) in the town of Fredericksburg, on Wednesday, the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt: when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to appear prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated will be disallowed.

Timothy Brundige,

ASSIGNER.

May 23. (31)

**HEMP FOR SALE.**

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

December 20.

Bryan Hampson.

**Irish Linens.**

A small invoice of yard wide and 7 8 Irish Linens, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

**Naples Soap—(excellent)**

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform, that he has received a supply of excellent NAPLES SOAP, which he will sell low for cash, by wholesale or retail.

Thomas Shields,

Barber and Hair-dresser.

May 31.

**New-York Lottery.**

State of the wheel on the close of the thirty-third day of drawing.

**PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.**

1 of 25 000 dolls.

1 10 000

1 2,000

2 1,000

6 500

9 100

33 50

177 20

5,225 10

Gain of the wheel \$15,050.

On the 40th days drawing the first drawn number will be entitled to \$10,000

Tickets at \$12 for sale by

R. GRAY.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

FOR SALE BY

**JAMES KENNEDY, sen.**

A FEW COPIES OF

**POEMS,**

By THOMAS ROMNEY ROBINSON,

Written between the age of seven and thirteen when at the Belfast Academy.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A short account of the author, by a member of the Belfast Literary Society. First American from the Belfast edition; embellished with a likeness of this prodigy of early genius.

**Dr. CURRIES**

**MEDICAL REPORTS,**

On the effects of W. & R. cold & warm,

As a remedy in fever and other diseases

The author adverts to the dreadful fever which has made such ravages in our cities; and expresses his regret that it should never yet have had a complete trial in this country.

**THE PLANTER'S AND MARINER'S**

**MEDICAL COMPANION;**

By Dr. JAMES EWELL of Savannah,

Recommended by Doctor's Shippen, Barton, Caldwell, Chapman and Woodhouse, as an excellent guide to those who are remote from medical aid.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**

To a new and complete DICTIONARY of the French and English Languages, are respectfully solicited; a copious account of which may be seen by applying as above.

May 31.

co3t.

**JOSEPH COWING** respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) from Bern in Switzerland.

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

A. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

2aw

**Porter Cellar.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, and the public in general, that he has opened a Porter Cellar, a few rods south of the vendue store, formerly occupied by Margaret Myers, where he will always keep on hand Philadelphia Porter and Ale of the first quality. Those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on the strictest punctuality and every favor acknowledged.

Jonathan Field.

Ma 16.

dt 12wtf



NO. I.

Letter of Professor John Q. Adams.

We have been urged to take notice of the letter published by Mr. J. Q. Adams, but our attention was so much occupied by the election as to put it out of our power. We hope the honorable writer will forgive this involuntary neglect. In the remarks which we deem it proper to make, a due regard shall be paid to his double character, as Professor of Rhetoric and Senator from Massachusetts. We shall endeavor to avoid saying what might offend, and should there be a semblance of asperity, we humbly entreat the pardon of the honorable senator; confidently expecting that the learned professor will excuse us for being seduced from the chastity of our own principles by the influence of his example.

We shall divide what we have to say into two parts, the first of which shall be confined to the learned Professor, and the second to his honor of the Senate. It may be supposed that we might have spared the first half of our labor; but we are not certain that Mr. Adams considers his manner as less worthy of notice than his matter, or would recommend to our imitation his conduct more strongly than his style. Both will no doubt find admirers; for already, if we are well informed, this specimen of reasoning and rhetoric has been circulated with uncommon industry.

He who thinks only of the present hour, or the present generation, omits much of what he owes to his country. The true patriot will not be unmindful of posterity. In the humble wish, therefore, to serve those who are yet at school, we shall point out defects of style in this extraordinary letter, which, like spots on the surface of the Sun, if they do not diminish the light, by no means increase the splendor.

Although the number may appear great, it might have been increased, had we not rejected some which we supposed to have been errors of the press. We should be sorry to impute to the learned Professor, the follies or the faults of a printer's devil. Still, however, it is possible that some of our remarks ought to have been directed towards the work of the latter. But as the defects of great men have been limited, from the very neck of Alexander downwards, it seemed proper to note (by way of caution) those deformities which might be copied. We proceed without further preface to take them up in course nearly as they stand.

Evidently the professor's subject, grave, didactic and addressed to the people, required a natural, plain, perspicuous, neat style, and nothing more; neither demanding ornament nor hardly admitting it. Instead of this, however, he has adopted a style of the opposite character; inverted, obscure, harsh, and turgid; glittering with far fetched and sometimes with false figures.

It is well observed by one of our best English critics, "that communication of thought being the chief end of language, it is a rule in composition, that perspicuity ought not to be sacrificed to any other beauty whatever. Nothing in language ought to be more studied than to prevent all obscurity in the expression; for to have no meaning, is but one degree worse than to have a meaning that is not understood." Want of perspicuity may proceed from a wrong choice of words or a wrong arrangement of them, or a wrong arrangement of the members of which a sentence is composed. In the letter before us we shall find an abundance of instances of a want of perspicuity arising from one or other of all these causes.

One error against perspicuity is the giving different names to the same object mentioned more than once.

"If the commercial states are called to interpose on one hand, will not the agricultural states be with equal propriety summoned to interpose on the other; if the east is stimulated against the west and the northern and southern sections are urged into collisions with each other, by appeals," &c.

Here no less than four different terms are employed to express the same act: called, summoned, stimulated, and urged into collision.

In like manner, a question is said to have been "discussed and decided in the senate," to have "obtained the concurrence of the other branch of the legislature" and "the approbation of the president," and then that "from these deci-

It is said that Mr. Adams' party, the Jeffersonians, have been at the trouble and expense of circulating 100,000 copies throughout the U. S.

ons, the letter of Mr. Pickering was an appeal," &c. Near the close of the pamphlet the professor says "to yearn for the fragments of trade would be to pine for the crumbs of commercial servitude." In the course of four pages Mr. Pickering's letter is called by more than a dozen different names. It is an appeal, a proceeding, a species of appeal, an invocation, a representation, a statement, an admonition, an application, an instigation, a one-sided representation, a resort, an appellate legislation, a proclamation, a denunciation. Y. conundrum makers! whose labors dignify our almanacks, and exercise the ingenuity of children & servant maids, cease, for the professor of rhetoric of Harvard college, beats you all.

In his second sentence the professor is guilty of an inaccuracy in using "some friend of the writer" instead of "writer's"—had he been speaking of the wife of the writer it would have been proper; merely substituting the instead of some.

"The subjects of this letter are the embargo and the difference in controversy between our country and Great Britain."

We understand what is meant by a difference between two countries or two men. It is a familiar, though not an elegant term to convey the idea of a dispute. We understand also what is meant by a matter in controversy, viz something which is disputed. But we have no precise idea of what is meant by a difference or dispute, in controversy. It seems pretty much like a fight in battle.

"Subjects upon which it is my misfortune (in the discharge of my duties as a senator of the U. S.) to differ from the opinion of my colleague."

To differ from an opinion is an improper expression; unless the writer meant to inform us that he is himself a different thing from an opinion. The usual mode of speech is to differ in opinion with a person, or to dissent from his opinion. The phrase has another impropriety. The words which stand in a parenthesis, restrain the writer's assertion (that he held different opinions from his colleague on certain subjects) to those occasions in which he appeared as a senator; wherefore it may be implied that such difference ceased as soon as he left the senate chamber. In short, that it was a sort of regimental dress, which he put on to attend the senate and took off when he came home.

"The writer with the most animated tone of energy, calls for the interposition of the commercial states."

To speak with a tone, means an affected or particular manner of speaking, not usual or proper. We presume the learned professor's idea would have been better conveyed had he said the writer in the most animated tone. We suppose too, the words "animated tone," were intended to convey the idea of a lively or earnest manner; but we cannot guess what is meant by the most animated tone of energy. Has energy various tones, some of them more animated than others?

"They must have been compelled either to act upon the views of this representation, without hearing the counter statement of the other side."

By views of a representation is meant (as we suppose) the views of him who made the representation. But we do not perceive what is meant by being compelled to act upon those views, unless the word upon be considered as synonymous with conformably to or according to. Had he said to act on the representation, it would have conveyed the idea with more perspicuity.

"The counter statement of the other side" might pass as an expression of one of Mr. Adams' newspaper eulogists, but seems too palpable a pleasantry for a professor of rhetoric.

"The very object and formation of the national deliberative assemblies, was for the compromise and conciliation of the interests of all."

To compromise the interests of a nation is to put in danger. If this was indeed the object for which our congress was formed, there can be no doubt that by laying the embargo, they labored in their vocation. But the writer (we believe) meant that these assemblies were instituted to compromise the differences, and conciliate the interests. Some fashionable writers have lately used the French *compromis* in place of the English *compromise*, but even we take this last word to express only the settling amicably, (which is one of its meanings) the phrase above cited will remain incorrect.

"Whenever the case occurs that this sense should be clearly and emphatically expressed, it ought surely to be predicated upon a full and impartial consideration of the whole subject, not under the stimulus of a one-sided representation."

We do not understand what is meant by a sense predicated under a stimulus. We can guess what is meant by "predicated upon," which we suppose was intended for of (in consequence of) a full and important consideration. We guess also that by "one-sided representation," was meant the representation made by those who maintain one side of the question. We think nevertheless that one-sided representation is a lop-sided expression.

"Should the occurrence upon which an appeal is made from the councils of the nation to those of a single state, be one upon which the representation of the state has been divided."

We readily conceive that division can take place, and appeal be made, upon a question; but how either is to happen upon an occurrence is not so clear.

In the same section it is said,

"Some notice of such intention should be given to him, that he too might be prepared to exhibit his views of the subject, upon which his difference of opinion had taken place."

The writer we suppose meant that he might be prepared to exhibit those views of the subject which led him to differ in opinion. A and B may differ in opinion; in which case there will be a difference (of opinion) between A and B. But this difference belongs neither to A nor to B.

[To be continued]

FOREIGN.

DECLARATION

OF DENMARK AGAINST SWEDEN.

"The Danish government has, with just impatience, waited to see the efforts employed by the court of St. Petersburg, for the purpose of recalling Sweden, by friendly means, to those interests common to her with all the powers of the north, and to those principles which are the first bonds of her connection with Russia and Denmark. These efforts have proved ineffectual, the Danish government finds itself placed in a position towards Sweden, which will no longer allow its relations with that kingdom to remain uncertain. What these relations had become, it is indeed impossible to dissemble, after a perfidious aggression had suddenly forced Denmark from the path she had followed during a long series of years. All Europe has resounded with one cry of indignation at the crime committed by Britain against a neutral and peaceful state; and from all quarters has the Danish government received testimonies of the most lively interest in its cause. The court of Stockholm alone, notwithstanding the particular ties which united it with that of Copenhagen, observed a total silence, which at length broke only to prefer complaints the most unfounded, and reproaches the most unjust, with respect to the inconveniences that had indirectly resulted to it from the events of the war, as well as from the rigorous measures to which the Danish government has been most unexpectedly reduced, has imperiously required it to adopt, and which the chicane and endless vexations of Sweden have been little calculated to induce it to abandon. The Danish cabinet would have been extremely embarrassed to interpret this conduct on the part of a sovereign, whose interests, principles, and sentiments, it had regarded as being equally wounded by an act of atrocity, which has suddenly lighted the flames of war in the north, if it had not quickly seen cause to suppose, that the resolution taken by the king of Sweden under these circumstances was not merely that of indifference. The extraordinary facility with which that monarch, several weeks before the reduction of Stralsund, had consented to the departure of the major part of the English forces in Pomerania; (whether, as it should seem, they came with no other view than to wait the opportunity of being conveyed to Zealand) and the pains his Swedish majesty took to inform his people that this re-embarkation took place by virtue of a separate article of his convention with Great Britain, gave the first indications of a secret understanding at the expense of Denmark. These indications were very soon increased. The Danish government is not acquainted with the extent of the assistance which its enemy received in the ports of Sweden; but it has felt the consequences of that assistance in a manner the most lamentable to itself. It is easy to conceive the impression which has been produced upon the Danish nation by the relations of every kind, and the uninterrupted communications which the English found no difficulty in maintaining with Sweden. No one could fail to remark how much Denmark was insulted by the pleasure which the king of Sweden appeared to take in repairing to

the coast opposite to the Sound, and holding personally all the injustice and outrage committed against a neighboring country; by the caresses and numberless marks of distinction lavished upon the leaders of the English forces; by the honors which they, on their part affected to render to the ally of their sovereign; and by the demonstrations of respect towards his Swedish majesty, to which the ships of war, violently seized from the port of Copenhagen, were not bound, on their passage along the Sound, under the cannon even of that fortress to which their salute was owing.

"However unfavorable an aspect the concurrence of these circumstances necessarily casts upon the dispositions of the king of Sweden toward the government of Denmark, that government cannot approach itself with having gratefully exaggerated those appearances, when the court of Stockholm, far from attempting to remove, wished to produce, doubtless strengthen, as far as it was in its power. But these simple appearances were soon succeeded by facts. The government of England was the first to develop to Denmark the open hostile disposition of his Swedish majesty. Europe already knows the explanations occasioned between Denmark and Sweden by this denunciation. The king of Sweden, who called upon the most frank and friendly manner to declare himself on this subject, was seen to endeavor eluding the necessity of such a declaration; and, when he was at length closely pressed, his majesty gave an answer oblique, equivocal and insulting. Nevertheless as this answer appeared in some measure to give the lie to the government of England, the government of Denmark was contented with it for the moment, and thought it becoming to disavow its just resentments against Sweden, in the hope that, enlightened concerning her true interests, and reflecting on the consequences of her resolutions, she would at last end by yielding to the representations which the court of St. Petersburg had made, with as much tenderness as patience, in order to engage her to renounce her alliance with Great Britain, evidently become incompatible with the tranquility of the North, and especially with the security of Denmark. The Danish government is but imperfectly acquainted with the nature and extent of the engagements which Sweden has entered into with England; whatever may be the object of them, and whatever their tendency, no one can better conceive or appreciate than itself, the repugnance which his majesty would feel in failing in any of the obligations which he had contracted. But the conduct of Copenhagen is not unimpeachable; the Swedish government itself has admitted, that the term of its engagements recently expired; and after the cabinet of St. James' had unmasked itself in the face of all Europe, it would have been insulting the court of Stockholm to suppose that it would dare to concur in an attack upon the first basis of the security, prosperity and dignity of the powers of the North. These considerations could not be balanced by the trifling advantage of subsidies, with which the cabinet of London shows itself ready at all times to purchase its allies, and whom it pretends to have then a right of treating as mercenaries.

"The resolutions of the king of Sweden having, however, frustrated the last hopes of his neighbors, the government of Denmark could not hesitate on its part to take those measures which its security, and the general interest of the North, its attachment to Russia, and the nature of its engagements with that power, imperiously prescribed to it. At a moment when Zealand is threatened anew by the forces of England, to which the ports of Sweden serve as a point of departure; when the enemy of the north has just secured himself of the dependence of the court of Stockholm upon him for fresh pecuniary assistance; when the public declarations of the English ministry sufficiently unfold the nature of the engagements still existing or renewed between the two allies, the Danish government deems it right to prefer a state of open hostility to precarious and equivocal relations, towards a power, whose disposition is become more and more suspicious, and who, during a long period, could be considered only as a disguised enemy. His majesty the king of Denmark declares consequently that he adips altogether the resolutions of Russia in respect to Sweden, and that he will not separate his cause from that of the emperor Alexander, his august and faithful ally.

"Given at Copenhagen, the 29th of February, 1808."

PHILADELPHIA

Captain Vinn, from information, that two British frigates, a British frigate, and an American frigate, were bound to join four of the line laying at that time in the harbor of the line, and the people were looking for them. The frigates were bound to join four of the line, and the people were looking for them. The frigates were bound to join four of the line, and the people were looking for them.

RALEIGH (N.C.)

The following petition, grand and petit jurors, court has been presented to his excellency Benjamin Governor, Captain-General of North Carolina.

WE the members

quest of the United States of North Carolina, after our official duties as just our individual capacities present to your excellency addresses to which the by the shutting of the had thereby annihilated which gave us the wea exchange for the pro This event was so u citizens were unprepared of opinion, therefore, and the general interest, quire that the operation the collection of debts for a limited time, because of the embargo If, sir, your excellency find with the justness tion, and with the expense which we have adopted, we have to excellency will be please legislature as soon as attention to this object it such representation you shall deem proper.

In making the rec been unkind of part by you as proper to b in your late communic of state, whether the pending the collection l avail the evils of a me to its tendency. We probability of this re objection to the measur limit, and that there a much magnitude which only ordinary difficulty to be treated and consid able

But your excellency concur with you in the are times in which they lessen the force of sor ties. We believe that and in your excellen patriotism we rely wit to decide on the corre ons, and the reasonab

We believe, sir, w ny in this memorial, v ners of a great major nts of our several would readily concur our petition should the

J. Edwards, Thomas Ricks, J. Sanders, J. Stephens, jr. David Turner,

We the undersigned circuit court for the d na, in our individual c the foregoing petition.

L. Gilliam, J. Scurlock, Thomas Appling, Ald Myatt, William Gray,

Printed in its nearly executed at th



PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

Captain Wm. from Marseilles and Gibraltar informs, that two days before he sailed from Gibraltar, a British sloop of war arrived there express, and informed, that she had left the frigate watching the motions of a fleet of French, and Spanish ships of the line off Minorca, where it was supposed they were bound to join four or five Spanish ships of the line lying at that island, from whence it was conjectured, they would pass out of the straits, and the people at Gibraltar were daily looking for them. An express was dispatched from Gibraltar, to inform the British fleet off Cadiz, as it was suspected that the combined fleet, meant to relieve the French and Spanish ships at Cadiz, where there were thirteen sail of the line all ready for sea. Captain W. further informs that two days before he sailed, it was reported at Gibraltar, that the Prince of Peace had made his escape from Madrid. He also informs, that a part of Bonaparte's army were arrived at a town, about five or six miles from Gibraltar, and it was expected that he would shortly commence the siege of that place, which the inhabitants expected must soon submit to him—the British have mined the Isthmus, leading into Spain, with an intention of giving the French a hoist into the air.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) May 9.

The following petition from a part of the grand and petit jurors of our late federal court has been presented to the governor.

To his excellency Benjamin Williams, Esq. Governor, Captain-General, &c. of the state of North Carolina.

WE the members of the grand inquest of the United States, for the district of North Carolina, after having discharged our official duties as jurors, big leave, in our individual capacities as citizens, to represent to your excellency the pecuniary distresses to which the country is involved by the shutting of the ports of the U. S. and thereby annihilating that commerce which gave us the wealth of the world in exchange for the produce of our country. This event was so unexpected that the citizens were unprepared to meet it. We are of opinion, therefore, that the times and the general interest of the citizens require that the operation of the laws for the collection of debts should be suspended for a limited time, or during the continuance of the embargo.

If, sir, your excellency should be satisfied with the justice of this representation, and with the expediency of the measure which we have suggested ought to be adopted, we have to request that your excellency will be pleased to convene the legislature as soon as practicable, and call their attention to this object by laying before it such representations respecting it as you shall deem proper.

In making the request we have not been un mindful of particulars, mentioned by you as proper to be taken into view. In your late communication to the council of state, whether the good effects of suspending the collection laws would counter-balance the evils of a measure demoralizing to its tendency. We believe, sir, that the probability of this tendency is a strong objection to the measure for which we solicit, and that there are many orders of much magnitude which ought, in times of ordinary difficulty and embarrassment to be treated and considered as insurmountable.

But your excellency admits, and we agree with you in the opinion, that there are times in which they may be violated to lessen the force of some pressing calamities. We believe that time has arrived, and in your excellency's judgment and patriotism we rely with perfect confidence to decide on the correctness of our opinions, and the reasonableness of our petition.

We believe, sir, we are authorized to say in this memorial, we speak the sentiments of a great majority of the inhabitants of our several counties; and who would readily concur in giving weight to our petition should the occasion offer.

J. Edwards, William Scott,  
Thomas Ricks, William Walker,  
J. Sanders, Bryan Smith,  
J. Septens, jr. Joseph Boon,  
David Turner, David Parker.

We the undersigned Petit Jurors of the circuit court for the district of N. Carolina, in our individual capacities, concur in the foregoing petition.

L. Gilliam, William Rosser,  
J. Scurlock, William Brickell,  
Thomas Appling, Acrist Myatt,  
Ald Myatt, Richard Kennon,  
William Guy.

May 24, 1808.

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

**FATAL DUEL.**—An altercation, arising from political discussion, between Mr. Th. Lewis & Mr. John M. Henry, at Fincastle, Virginia, the former challenged the latter to fight with pistols; Mr. M. Henry declined that instrument, and they concluded to use RIFLES! They met—and both fell. Lewis was shot through the heart; M. Henry a little below; he died the day following. They fought—and with rifles—at fifteen paces.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in London, to his friend in Boston, dated 15th April.

"Notwithstanding some clamor for peace among the manufacturers, and the violent debates in parliament against the orders in council, the ministry seem firmly supported in the measure by the country at large. They can only be justifiable on the score of necessity, and of the dangers we are exposed to, of being overwhelmed by the mighty conqueror, who it may be expected ere long will be the sole monarch of the continent of Europe.

"Notwithstanding the decrees, which it would seem must put a total stop to commerce, business one way or another, continues to go on; and the distress has not proved anything like what might have been expected. We have few failures of any consequence. The lower class of manufacturers are most to be pitied; but most of those who are capable have entered in the army and navy; and time, which makes all things find their level, we hope will improve the situation of those left behind.

"We are anxiously waiting the arrival of the American dispatches; till when no opinion can be formed as to the ultimate issue of affairs with your country. God send they may not terminate in war—and then I think we shall be able to prove to the enemy, the inutility of continuing his schemes to annihilate us."

Extract of a letter from Guadaloupe, to a gentleman in Phil. dated April 2.

"The present political state of affairs, and particularly the embargo in America, have absolutely annihilated business in this island, not a single American vessel remains now in this port, and as the importation has been entirely interrupted from the beginning of January last, the scarcity of provisions from America is above what can be imagined:—most part of the planters are reduced to colonial victuals, while the produce remains without any sale, at any price—a very strict blockade of the island is observed by the British, who have stationed cruisers off Point à Pitre, and Basseterre harbors. The colony however is upon a footing not to leave the least apprehension about an outward attack. A late proclamation of the chiefs has opened to neutral vessels all the small ports of the island, so that notwithstanding the number of cruisers, a fast sailing vessel would always have a good chance to get in.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canada, to his friend in the village of Troy, dated

7th May, 1808.

"Long live your wise government; they know that riches corrupt the heart, and that poverty brings men to the exercise of humility, patience, and sobriety, which are christian virtues; and I make no doubt that the wealth you will lose in this world you will find in the next provided Bonaparte think fit not to blockade that also. I wish you all kind of happiness, and patience and resignation to the will of your master."

French Piracy.

The following is extracted from a letter written by a young gentleman, who was on board the *Roboreus* when she was captured. She had a cargo on board of the value of \$35,000 according to the custom house documents, and was a regular trader from this port. The cargo belonged to different shippers here; and not much of it to the owners of the vessel; a circumstance, which indicates that it was not intended to evade the embargo. We are informed that most if not all, of the cargo was insured in this city.

EXTRACT.

On board the *Roboreus*, Key Sal bearing east 6 leagues, May 15, 1808.

"Dear sir,  
"It is with pain I inform you of our having been taken by two French privateers, or pirates, carried into an uninhabited part of the island of Cuba, and robbed of every thing of consequence we had on board. All the ships papers of every description were taken from us. The only act of humanity shown us by these wretches, was to give us the ship to get to some place of safety, and we are now trying to make Charleston."

Federal Triumph in Massachusetts.

A letter is received from Boston from a respectable gentleman there, dated 25th inst. which states the following result of the votes for speaker of the general court:

For Mr. Eriew (Federal) 252  
Mr. Morton (demo.) 221

Fed. maj. 31  
Scattering 2

Hon. HARRISON G. OTIS has been chosen Speaker of the Senate.

At Havana, during the month of January, arrived ninety six American vessels, six Spanish, and two Danish; and cleared out eight Spanish and seven American, and nine of them in ballast.

In February arrived twenty seven Americans, eleven Spanish, and one Swede; and cleared, forty two Americans, twelve Spanish, two Danish, and one Swede; eight of them in ballast.

In March arrived eleven Americans, seven Spanish, and one Portuguese; and cleared, thirty seven Americans, twelve Spanish, two Portuguese, and one Dane; three of them in ballast.

In April very few cleared, and very few arrived, except those by permission of the American government.

It is a singular fact, says a correspondent, that the image over the entrance door of the hall of the United States house of representatives, which is intended to represent Commerce, is the only one of the four that is unfinished. The outlines are just perceivable. Indeed, from its present appearance, a person might be led to suppose that it was once perfect, but had been shamefully cut up by some mischievous or unskilful hand. The vessel on which the figure reclines, appears to be complete. As a correct emblem of commerce, in its present situation, this piece of sculpture may safely be pronounced a *chef d'oeuvre*, and as such will bear a comparison with any work of art on this continent. It is also worthy of remark, that the house of representatives refused to appropriate money to finish this hall, and of course this figure, although the large statue of Liberty, in plaster of Paris, which is placed above the speaker's chair, with the "Constitution of the U. States" in her right hand, was staring them in the face. Notwithstanding all this however, there is reason to believe, from some circumstances which may have lately taken place, that commerce may yet receive the finishing stroke. Phil. paper.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

REFLECTIONS

On the loss of the schooner *Lovely Lucy* and the death of Mr. William Campbell, son of captain John Campbell, formerly of the American army and now residing in Frederick county Maryland.

THIS vessel, in which Mr. W. Campbell was a passenger, was met off Cape Ro-maine, about 80 miles south of Charleston, on the 22d April, on her passage from this port to Savannah in Georgia, by a French privateer ship called the *Superior*, and ordered to the West Indies. By the unskilfulness of the captors (he prisoners being left below) it appears the prize became a wreck and went to pieces soon after. A part of the crew were instantly drowned; the others consisting of captain Chalmers, supercargo of the *Lovely Lucy*, Mr. Campbell, and three negro sailors, floated on the broken hulk 4 days, when one of the negroes died and the survivors obtained subsistence from his remains. On the 29th they were picked up by the brig *Nancies*, bound to the Havana; but Mr. Campbell died on the evening of the day on which he and the remainder of his fellow sufferers got on board the brig.

To national forbearance and foreign influence, here is no common victim.

This young gentleman born and bred amongst us, the consolation of respected parents, and the object of tender indulgence, after suffering the upbraidings of ignorant malice, and the torments of relentless hunger, after witnessing the expiring agonies of several of his fellow creatures, and partaking with his wretched companions of that horrid repast their putrid carcasses afforded, closed his own innocent and long-suffering eyes, yielding up his immortal spirit to that God, who for his own glory, for a time bestowed on it a house of flesh.

If, as our divine religion teaches, our heavenly father chasteneth the children whom he loveth, and will cause to be measured unto the saints with him in Paradise, enjoyment and felicity commensurate with their sufferings here on earth, great, very great, lamented youth! will be thy reward. And if, as philosophy and religion too instruct us, national sins bring down national miseries on those who commit them, and the march of retribution is proportionate to the aggravation of guilt, this cruel murder, perpetrated on a defenceless individual, in the name of a powerful empire, cannot long escape its deserts.

But why defenceless? Departed spirit of my countryman, I appeal to you. Is it in the order of things that they who have given asylum to the oppressed for ages, shall now be unable to protect themselves? It is your youthful inexperience and innocence which launches you into the ocean which divides us from our enemies, unsuspecting and unprepared, and too late you learn, as by this melancholy example is seen, that though you hear of peace, there is no peace.

And why is the enemy so powerful, but because your country fights his battles? Out of respect to public virtue and public right, your countrymen suffer the vilest miscreant who dares unflinch his standard, to make you captive, on your own coasts. Authorised or unauthorised, commissioned or non-commissioned, like true idolaters, they transfer to the petty tyrant at picaroon, as to a faithful apostle, the homage they bear the chief impostor.

There is, however, a boundary beyond which Satan himself cannot pass; and I earnestly hope that the many injuries & wrongs we have borne, crowned by the one now recorded, will at length have opened the eyes of a generous people; the Americans will prefer governors of candor to a government of confidence, and deserve to be esteemed republicans in practice as well as in profession, by manifestations of a sincere contrition for having so long remained indifferent spectators of the world's wrong, and by a generous display of that virtue and energy to which they have a just claim, in taking prompt and exemplary vengeance on the common destroyer, and recover that elevated rank they once held amongst the nations.

A Native of Baltimore.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20

adm

Whereas James Lawrason and Thomas Moore, have inserted in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, an advertisement in the following words:—

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Henry Moore to the subscribers, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from the said Henry Moore to Richard Veitch, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first day of June next, at the dwelling house of Cleon Moore, Esquire, that Lot or piece of Ground in the town of Alexandria, with the House and Improvements thereon, on which the said Cleon Moore now resides.—This Lot is handsomely situated and in a healthy part of the town, it fronts on St. Asaph street the distance of 40 feet, and with that width runs back westwardly 123 feet 5 inches.—These premises will be sold subject to a ground rent which will be made known at the time of sale.

J. Lawrason, Trustees,  
Thomas Moore, } Trustee.

May 21. I do hereby forewarn the said Trustees from exposing the said property for sale according to their advertisement, as I am well advised they have now no right to sell the same by virtue of the said deed: All persons are therefore cautioned against bidding for the said property, as the said Trustees by the same advice cannot give a title to the same.—That the said Richard Veitch must have his redress in equity as in case of a mortgage.

Henry Moore.

May 21.

codst

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT, On Prince Street

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) indeed by none, in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near Messrs. Marshall and Young's wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brackett.

June 1.

2aw



# PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW WORK, ENTITLED, THE MANUAL OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT. OR A NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY

OF  
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.  
IN TWO PARTS.

1. French & English—2. English & French.  
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
  2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
  3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
  4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
  5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
  6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
  7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
  8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
  9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
  10. The chief English idioms.
  11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
- The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUPIER,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

1. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Rensselaer. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.
2. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY, May 28.

## FOR SALE, BY LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,  
French Brandy, in pipes  
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks  
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels  
Molasses, in hogsheads  
Cod-Fish, in boxes  
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Peas, in barrels  
Cheese  
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

## BRYAN HAMPSON HAS FOR SALE.

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 10 pipes old port                        | } WINE. |
| 5 do. Madeira                            |         |
| 30 quarter casks Lisbon                  |         |
| 12 do. particular Teneriffe              |         |
| 15 do. Malaga                            | } TEAS. |
| 15 pipes old cognac brandy               |         |
| 5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin              |         |
| 5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum              |         |
| 1 do. first quality molasses             | } TEAS. |
| 6 do. green copperas                     |         |
| 2 do. alum                               |         |
| 20 do. brown sugar                       |         |
| 20 bags pimento                          |         |
| 15 do. pepper                            |         |
| 10 chests young hyson                    |         |
| 10 do. hyson skin                        |         |
| 5 do. imperial                           |         |
| 100 bags green coffee                    |         |
| 150 kegs madder                          | } TEAS. |
| 150 do. ground ginger                    |         |
| 30 do. raisins                           | } TEAS. |
| 1200 lbs. bacon, well cured              |         |
| 5 kegs salt petre                        | } TEAS. |
| A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. |         |
- At all times he has the first quality flour for mill use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

## United States of America, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The United States of America,

AGAINST  
A certain vessel called a schooner, known and distinguished by the name of the William and Mary, whereof John Spooner is master, her tackle, apparel and furniture,

IT IS ORDERED, BY the honorable William C. Crouch, Chief Judge of the District of Columbia, holding the District Court of the United States, in and for the District aforesaid, That Saturday the fourth day of June, 1808, be and the same is hereby appointed for the trial of the said schooner at the court house in the town of Alexandria in the District aforesaid, before a special session of the said Court, then and there to be holden—and that the substance of the said Libel filed against the said schooner, together with this order be published fourteen days before the day hereby appointed, for the trial of the same; in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house in the town of Alexandria and also at the coffee house in the said town

G. Deneale,

Clerk. Dist. Ct. Dis. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges in substance,

1st. That the above mentioned Schooner, called the William and Mary, John Spooner, master, wholly owned by citizens and inhabitants of the United States, did, after the passing and due promulgation of a certain act of Congress, passed on the 9th day of January, 1808, entitled, "An act, supplementary to the act entitled "An act, laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," that is to say, on or about the day of April, 1808, depart, without any clearance or permit, from a certain port of the United States, that is to say, from a creek emptying into the river Potomac, called Neabsco-Creek, navigable from the sea by vessels of ten tons burthen and upwards, within the collection district of Alexandria, and so departing from Neabsco-Creek as aforesaid, did proceed and arrive at some other port or place without the limits of the said collection district of Alexandria, and as yet unknown to the party proponent; contrary to the force and effect of the said act of Congress.

2d. That the said schooner, on or about the day of April, 1808, did proceed from a port or place within the United States, to the party proponent as yet unknown, to some foreign port or place, to the party proponent as yet unknown; contrary to the force and effect of the said act.

3d. That the said Schooner, on or about the day of April, 1808, did trade with some other ship or vessel, to the party proponent as yet unknown; contrary to the force and effect of the said act of Congress.

4th. That the said Schooner, on or about the day of April, 1808, did put on board of some other ship or vessel, to the party proponent as yet unknown, certain goods, wares and merchandize of domestic growth or manufacture; contrary to the form and effect of the said act of Congress.

5th. That the said schooner, for the causes aforesaid, was on or about the day of April, 1808, upon a water navigable from the sea by vessels of ten tons burthen and upwards, that is to say, upon the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia, and within the proper cognizance of the said court, as a court of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, seized by Charles Simms, esquire, collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

## Just Received and For Sale By R. GRAY, King-street. SECRET HISTORY; OR, The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

## MODERN CHIVALRY.

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brackenridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

## A New System of Domestic Cookery.

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87 1/2 cents.  
March

## LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of *Chesterfield's Letters*; WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

B O B,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS; About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expenses will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett,

Washington City, May 13—14. dt.

## AT GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr. Wises, is still for sale, well known by the name of "Abingdon," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or Robert I. Taylor, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2. The sale of the above property is necessarily postponed in consequence of the absence of Robert I Taylor, esq. until Monday the sixth day of June when it will positively take place as above, unless sold at private sale before.

B. DADE.

## PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, &c. cured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,

William Ladd,

May 20

## Joseph Mandeville CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA: HAS FOR SALE, An assortment of WINES, LI- QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA  
Port  
Sherry  
Lisbon  
Malaga  
Teneriffe &  
Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Jaret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac  
Ditto do. best wine bitters  
Jamaica and West-India rum  
New-England do.  
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy  
Holland and country gin  
Schiedam gin in cases  
Irish whiskey, very old  
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey  
Cider in barrels  
White wine and Cider vinegar  
Florence oil in flasks  
2 hogsheads Havana honey  
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder  
Imperial  
Hyson  
Young Hyson  
Hyson-Skin and  
Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities  
Lengal white do.  
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.  
Macuba and rapes do.  
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)  
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; piment; to; pepper; ginger; race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; floatant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.  
Sun raisins in casks.  
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

## JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,  
Gunpowder,  
Imperial,  
Hyson,  
Young Hyson,  
Hyson-Skin, and  
Souchong

TEAS,  
particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,  
Chocolate, of a superior quality]

MADEIRA,  
Busellos,  
Sherry,  
Lisbon,  
Teneriffe,  
Malaga, and  
Genuine old Port

WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,  
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,  
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,  
Holland Gin,  
Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar  
Stoughton's Bitters,  
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, piment, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground, Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dpt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floatant indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipe in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of he very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY  
SAMUEL SNOWEEN,  
(for the Proprietor.)

VOL V

On every

A Variety of  
Particulars  
the bills of  
which are on  
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